

A GREAT WOMAN

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES

Miss N. H. Burroughs, President—Lincoln, D. C.

At last Washington has in operation a Vocational Training School for women and girls. Women and girls are given a marketable education and one has but to read the circular announcement then visit Lincoln, and be convinced that at last, we have a school that is not going all around Robin Hood's Barn, but straight at the educational problem, and will give women and girls the kind of education, they can use in earning a living. The courses are practical and comprehensive.

The high moral and religious atmosphere, makes the Institution a real home, where all the virtues are cultivated.

The new chapel is a beauty. The students are anxious to get into their new quarters, and it will not be many days before the building will be turned over for services.

The National Training School Supply Department at 20th and L Sts., is being well patronized by the women of the city who desire well-made dresses. Miss Nannie Godall and Miss Emma Lewis are expert cutters and fitters. You can help the Training School by patronizing the Supply Department. Night classes in sewing.

Rev. S. N. Vass addressed the student body on Friday. He is very enthusiastic over the work already accomplished.

As usual, quite a number of visitors found their way to Lincoln Heights this week. Misses Mattie R. Bowen, Alice Nelson, E. L. Jean, and Ida Plummer, were among the number who represented the city school. All visitors are charmed at the ideal location of the school, surrounded with nature's choicest blessings. All of our friends are surprised at the progress evident by the buildings, equipments and enrollment. The students are girls, made of the "stern stuff" who desire their lives moulded for great service. The president has that peculiar power that inspires one to desire to do great things for the race and the world.

Our enrollment represents seven different states. Texas holds her own—being the largest State in the Union—she has the largest number of students, and they are the most musical.

Chapel Hour—Sunday—6.00 p. m., is indeed interesting. Here we report what we have learned from the sermons and services we have attended during the day. You see to begin with, we all have the same subject, and you may think we say the same thing—"but be ye disappointed" if you expect such. Our reports are far from the same. Some of us see differently—others hear more differently—and still others explain most differently. Very often we all listen to the same sermon, but if you could hear us, you would think we were even in different cities. If you have the blues or any ailment—come to Lincoln and hear the Sunday reports on sermons and services and be healed. Mentally, you will be refreshed. The "peculiar" reports will make you forget your ills. Ask Mrs. Emma Lewis and Miss Mattie R. Bowen and others who frequently come to hear our Sunday reports.

The Quiz hour is another period of interest. It is conducted by our president. The hour we know not, but we do know often we are "weighed in the balance and found wanting" but amid it all we "look wise" and Misses Versa, Rudolph and Hanna say—"I'll know next time." The next time has never come. All of the girls are trying to be Walking Encyclopedias, because they see it is necessary. If you are desirous of knowledge in a nut-shell, ask the president when is the time of the "Quiz Hour," and come out. The president's daily message is—How to do ordinary things in an ordinary way.

READ THE BEE.

THE WOMEN'S TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

An article on "The women's trade-union movement in Great Britain," by Katherine Graves Busbey, is published in Bulletin No. 83 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer gives a history of the movement and discusses its growth, the obstacle to organization of women, the attitude of male trade unionists, the results of organization, and the relation of women's trade unions to low wages and the sweating system. From the beginning of the movement in 1874, what is now known as the Women's Trade Union League has been the most important agency in the development of unionism among women in Great Britain. This organization at present has nearly 140,000 members.

As regards the comparative growth of male and female membership in trade unions in recent years it is shown that in 1896, which is the first year for which comparative figures of female trade-union membership are available, 149 unions included women and girls as members out of a total of 1,302 trade unions, the female membership at that time being 117,030, or 7.8 per cent of the membership increased from 1,386,700 to 1,768,767, or 27.6 per cent, while the female membership rose from 117,030 to 126,285, or 7.9 per cent. Since 1904 the percentage of gains among male and female members has been largely reversed. In 1907 the organized women numbered 201,709, a gain of 59.7 per cent over 1904, while the increase in male membership, although amounting to 436,270 new members, represented a relative increase of only 24.7 per cent.

Among the chief obstacles to the organization of women workers in Great Britain have been the temporary nature of their occupations, low wages and low standard of living, class distinctions, and apathy. Male trade unionists in the printing trades have offered opposition on account of inferior workmanship and the generally lower rate of wages paid to women. It is stated, however, that "in Manchester the men trade-union leaders are enthusiastic over the work accomplished by the women's unions throughout Lancashire. It is difficult to determine just what the opinion of the male trade unionist of the present day is in regard to the advantages or necessity of unionism among industrial women."

As to the results accomplished the writer concludes that the women's trade-union movement has in some instances been directly responsible for increase of wages, has added successful pressure to initiation and furtherance of protective legislation, and through the Women's Trade-Union League has accomplished much toward the conservation of health and the promotion of safety among local workers where little or no local organization can yet be effected.

The women trade-unionists of Great Britain seek to secure the betterment of labor conditions through protective legislation rather than by militant action. They regard the trade unions as a medium for suggestion and as an aid in enforcing the legal rights of workers. The greatest endeavor of the leaders at the present time is to secure the extension of the board of arbitration prerogative to an authoritative for legal decision in wage disputes and the establishment of wages boards empowered to fix a legal minimum wage in certain trades.

W. Sidney Pittman, Durham, N. C., Nov. 27.

W. Sidney Pittman of Washington, D. C., was invited, by Dr. Jas. E. Shepard, the rising young educator, to come to Durham, D. C., last week on business. While here Mr. Pittman was royally entertained. He left for Greensboro today and from there he will go to Kentucky. The people in Durham are highly pleased with this young architect.

Before selecting your Xmas presents consult The McCall's Magazine, the queen of fashions.

Send for The Bee if you want Read The Bee.



MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

His Guest Of Honor Open Letter To President

Distinguished Guests Present — A Fine Report and Good Speakers

The spacious parlors of the Audnell were beautifully decorated and festooned with flags and Chinese lanterns last Saturday afternoon. The occasion being a dinner by the Hon. Ernest W. Lyons, United States Minister to Liberia.

On this occasion Minister Lyons was the host, and his guests were: Hon. Harry Cummings, of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Ralph W. Tyler, auditor for the Navy; Hon. W. T. Vernon, register of the treasury; ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds; Judge Robert H. Terrell, Mr. Lewis E. Johnson, Prof. Kelly Miller, Dr. W. L. Willister, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, Mr. James W. Gray, and Editor W. Calvin Chase. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Messrs. Hudnell and Savoy showed their best in making the event one that was fit for the gods.

Covers were laid for fantinon and the dinner was served in courses. It was a complimentary return by Minister Lyons to the committee and others who so gratefully tendered Dr. Lyons a banquet on the evening of November 17th. At the conclusion of the report Mr. Cummings, who acted as toast master stated that he would depart from the usual custom, intending the principal speaker last, but on this occasion he would introduce him first, the host of honor, Minister Ernest W. Lyons who wished to thank the committee and others for their excellent banquet given Bishop Scott and himself in this city on November 17. When he arose he was greeted with a prolonged applause.

Dr. Lyons briefly tendered his thanks to the committee and other gentlemen who had given Dr. Scott and himself a banquet on the date mentioned by his esteemed friend, Mr. Cummings and concluded by paying a high compliment to the Liberian people and especially their government.

At the conclusion of his address, Auditor Tyler was introduced who is always an interesting talker and an agreeable entertainer. In a very flowery speech, Mr. Cummings introduced ex-Gov. Pinchback, who stated that he was interested in the Liberian government and hoped to see the day when that government would lead the world.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pinchback's remarks the company left, feeling that a deserving man had returned the compliments.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1909. To the President of the United States.

My dear Mr. President:

I address you this open letter for fear that you may not know that there are ninety thousand colored people in this city who have been oppressed and discriminated against for a number of years. Republican and Democratic Presidents have appointed Commissioners for the District of Columbia and at no time have any of these Commissioners seen fit to appoint a colored citizen to a representative position.

The Democratic Commissioners Mr. President, are supposed to look after the interest of his Democratic constituents and not Republicans. What will be most pleasing, Mr. President, to your go thousand colored citizens is the appointment of good, liberal men the successors of Messrs. West and Macfarland. Of course the people would very much prefer that they don't accept the resignation of Mr. West, because his successor is hard to find, with but one exception, and that exception is Captain James F. Oyster. I am confident that Captain Oyster would give us all a square deal which we have not heretofore received, only from the Democratic Commissioner, Mr. West. Colored citizens are told Mr. President that they should not apply for office. Why it is our Constitutional right to apply for any place in the gift of your administration. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among colored men throughout the country, Mr. President, but I have endeavored to oppose this discontent by informing your faithful allies that your interest to do the right thing towards them. I hope you will not disappoint them, Mr. President, because we shall need them in 1912. The colored voter is becoming restless and something must be done to satisfy him. He may not be a factor in the South, Mr. President, but he is in the North, East and West.

Referring again to the commissionership, I hope that you will make no mistake in the appointment. We want no Psalm singers, Mr. President, amen corner shouters or Christian Endeavor pretenders. We want good and honest men at the head of our local government.

I see by a local paper that you anticipate some changes among your colored constituents. What we want in this direction, perhaps, you will not consider. Where a man has

served well and faithfully he should remain and increase the number of appointments by creating new places. The few colored men in office doesn't half pay us, Mr. President, for our faithful adherence and fidelity to the Republican party. You have decided not to appoint any more colored men South who may be objectionable to the white people. Whenever there is an office to give away and a white man, South, wants it all that the objectors must do is to protest against the colored man, Mr. President. I have been waiting for a great number of years, Mr. President, but it seems that the longer I wait for something to turn up the further it gets from me. It is a question with colored Americans of this country whether it would not be best to turn up something. You have been office long enough, Mr. President, to take the appointments of colored men out of the hands of your Cabinet officers and consider them yourself. A local paper that has always been inimical to the colored people makes some predictions. We take no more stock in this local sheet, Mr. President, than you do in considering Ben. Tillman for the Court of St. James. You should take the advice of a few impartial colored non-applicants for office, Mr. President. If you do, I feel confident that you will not go astray. I hope in my next to discuss the matter of colored appointments more fully, Mr. President, and until then believe me to be,

Yours truly,

The Editor.

DR. THIRKIELD

The Thanksgiving sermon of Dr. Thirkield on the 25th of last month, at the Metropolitan Church, Four and half and C Streets, northwest, was no doubt one of the ablest sermons that ever fell from the lips of man. The church was packed. It recalled the days of Grant and other eminent men who attended that church when the late Dr. Newman held his audience spellbound. Without fear or favor Dr. Thirkield took up the cause of the colored Americans and defended them. He told his hearers that it was preposterous to think of sending the colored race out of the United States. He said that the foreigner fresh from his native land comes to this country with the bomb in his hands, that in the history of the colored race you have failed to find any bomb throwers; you see no strikes among the colored people and they come nearer doing like the white American race than any other nationality upon this globe. Instead of driving the colored people away from home, great men like Dr. Thirkield will make a similar defense of the colored American race. There may be some bad ones among us, but there are no bomb throwers and strikers, no matter how bad they are otherwise.

You should do all in your power to protect them, declared Dr. Thirkield. The Bee extends its thanks to the distinguished president of Howard University and hopes that the day is not far off when other great men like Dr. Thirkield will make a similar defence of the colored American race. There may be some bad ones among us, but there are no bomb throwers and strikers, no matter how bad they are otherwise.

The colored man is grateful. He knows his friends and while many are oppressed and lynched the masses will do their duty, and when Dr. Thirkield said that there are no bomb throwers among our people and they are loyal to the Republic, he paid a deserving tribute to a grateful people.

Maj. John R. Lynch, now stationed at San Francisco, has been notified it is said that he will be continued on active service until the time of enforced retirement, which is at the age of sixty-four years, and further that he will not be required to take the riding or walking test. Maj. Lynch, has now nearly two more years to serve on the active list.

Read The Bee.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY

Miss Gonia B. Maxfield

The birth place of William McKinley, in Ohio has been bought by Miss Lula T. Mackey, a member of the trumbull bar. For years she has been gathering relics of the McKinley's. The house will be used as a museum.

Rameser, King of Egypt, is resting aboard the steamer Aragonia, preparatory to proceeding to New York. The monarch's age is estimated at about 3,000 years, just which one of the Egyptian sovereigns it is has not been determined as yet.

The remains weighs 125 pounds. It is carefully packed in lead, iron and wood, and weighs 1,000 pounds. On the outside of the case is marked "valued at \$30,000."

Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican National Committee and former secretary to the late Marcus A. Hanna, is about to enter upon a business career. He has accepted an offer from a Chicago electrical engineering concern which owns or controls light, power, and street railway companies in a number of the Western cities. He is to become the executive officer in one of these concerns enterprises, and is likely to settle in San Diego, Cal., or Seattle, Wash. He expects to go West next month.

The Interdenominational Missionary Union of the Lutheran Memorial Church. Miss Florence M. Brown, secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association delivered an address, and Mrs. T. R. Prickett, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, read a paper on "The Negro as a Christian," in which she gave some historical data, showing the conditions of the Negro race in the United States 50 years ago. She asserted that one of the strongest Protestant denominations in this country is the United African M. E. Zion Church, which has more than 349,000 members, and owns property worth more than \$4,800. It supports 180 missions in Africa and a number elsewhere. It has branches of the Y. M. C. A., and 16 society or club buildings. She also recounted the large number of Negro men and women in the educational and professional fields, and said their progress, has been made by a people without ancestry without financial backing.

Charles M. Koonce, former secretary and treasurer of the Capital Traction Company died last Sunday night, at the age of 76. He is survived by four children.

According to official Register, or government "Blue Book" for 1909—which is on the eve of being issued by Census Director Durand, there were 28,947 persons in federal employment in Washington on July 1, last.

Unless the corporation counsel decides that its operation is not feasible, there seems a good chance of this city having a curfew law, which will send the little folks in after sun set. In compliance with several recent criticisms Commissioner Macfarland asked Judge De Lacy, Maj. Sylvester, D. P. Mann, and C. C. Estes, for their opinion as to the advisability of drafting such a regulation.

Have you been thankful for all the blessings which have come to you this year. Examine your conscience, and are paid annually \$31,541,225, an average of nearly \$1,100 each.

Because of the increase in the number of enlisted men in the army, rations ran short recently, and it began to look as though the soldiers might have to go on a short allowance of food. Secretary Dickinson, rendered an opinion yesterday that it was legal for the quartermaster to go ahead making contracts, for which Congress would be asked to make a deficiency appropriation, putting an end to the famine. The strength of the army has been increased 77,000 said one of the quartermasters at the War Department.